## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Asia, arrived at New York, we have a week's later intelligence from Europe, the dates from Liverpool being to the 3d instant.

From England we have no news of consequence. There is still much speculation as to the cause of Lord Palmerston's withdrawal from the Cabinet.

From FRANCE we learn that Louis Napoleon was formally installed President of the French Republic on the 1st instant. The accounts indicate of votes given for the President.

The Consultative Commission examined the votes, and on the evening of the 31st December reported the number who had voted "yes" as 7,439,216; "no" only 640,737; and null 36,880. At halfpast eight o'clock the members waited upon the

and the testimony which she has just given you of that fact is so much the more glorious that it is accorded after three years of a Government the prudence and patriotism

of which it thus consecrates.

Has the elect of December 10, 1848, shown himself worthy of the mission which the people had confided to him? Has he well comprehended the task which devolved on him? Let that be asked of the seven millions of votes which have now confirmed the former mandate, even adding to it a more extensive and more noble mission.

Never, in any country, has the national will been so solemnly manifested. Never did any Government obtain a similar assent; never had it a basis more extensive, an origin more legitimate and more worthy of the respect of nations. Take possession, Prince, of this Government, which has been so gloriously confided to you. Use it in order to develop, by wise institutions, the fundamental bases which the people themselves have consecrated by their votes. Re-establish in France the principle of authority, which has been too much shaken for the last sixty years by our continual agitations. Oppose unceasingly those anarchial passions which attack society to its very foundations.

It is not only odious theories which you have to pursue

and to suppress, for they have been changed into facts and horrible attempts. May France be at length delivered from those men who are always ready for murder and pillage; of those men who, in this nineteenth century, hor-rify civilization, and appear, by awakening the most dis-

tressing reminiscences, to carry us back a period of five hundred years. [Applause.] Prince, on the 2d December you took for symbol. France regenerated by the revolution of 1789, and organized by the Emperor; that is to say, a wise and well-regulated liberty, an authority strong and respected by all. Let your wis-dom and your patriotism realize this noble idea. Restore to this country, so rich, so full of life and of future prosperity, the greatest of all blessings-order, stability, and fidence. Repress with energy the spirit of anarchy and of revolt. You will thus have saved France, pre-served the whole of Europe from an immense danger, and added to your name a new and imperishable glory.

The President thus replied:

GENTLEMEN: France has responded to the loyal appeal that I made to her. She has comprehended that I de-parted from legality only to return to right. More than 7,000,000 of votes have just absolved me by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France and Europe perhaps from years of troubles and calamity. thank you for having shown officially to what extent this manifestation was national and spontaneous. If I congratulate myself on this immense adhesion, it is not from pride, but because it gives me the force to speak and act as becomes the chief of a great nation like ours. I com-prehend all the grandeur of my new mission, and I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties. But, with an upright like you will assist me with their intelligence, and support me with their patriotism; with the tried devotedness of our valiant army, and with the protection which I shall to render myself worthy of the confidence which the people continue to place in me. I hope to secure the destinies of France by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the democratic instincts of the nation, and to the universally expressed desire to have henceforth a strong and respected Government. In fact, to give satisfaction to the exigencies of the moment, by creating a system which reconstitutes authority, without wounding the feeling of equality, and without closing any path of improvement, is to lay the foundations of the only edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty.

The Diplomatic Corps, the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy, and other prominent bodies, presented their congratulations. The correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 1st instant at noon, describes the congratulations as very cordial, and communicates the following facts:

"The Prefect of the Nievre has followed the example of some other of his colleagues, and published a decree ordering all political emblems, without exception, and particularly the words 'Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité.' which are inscribed on public and private buildings in the department, to be immediately effaced. The trees of

"In the streets near the Palace of the Tuileries may be seen many of the old soldiers of the empire, in the costume of the period, repairing to the rendezvous assigned to them, where they are to be received by the Presi-Dame, the reception of the high functionaries, authorities, dignitaries of the State, the staff, and officers of the army will take place, as already appounced, in the Palace of the Tuileries, where hundreds of workmen were up all night making preparation for the ceremony of this day."

The Moniteur contains the following decree: In the name of the French people, the President of the

Republic—
Considering that the French Republic, with its new form sanctioned by the suffrage of the people, may without umbrage adopt the souvenirs of the empire, and symbols which recall the remembrance of its glory; Considering that the national flag should not be longer deprived of the renowned emblem which led our soldiers to victory in a hundred battles, decrees:

Art. 1. The French Eagle is re-established on the stand-

Art. 2. It is also re-established on the cross of the Legion Art. 8. The Minister of War and the Grand Chancellor

of the Legion of Honor are charged with the execution Dated the Elysée, 31st December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. The correspondent of the "Times" says that the President is in favor of the members of the popular branch of the National Legislature not receiving pay for their services, which of course would require that body to be composed of wealthy persons. The same correspondent gives the following

as the probable mode of forming the Senate: " The President will name a first series of twenty Senators; these will, in turn, name a second series, also of twenty; and these forty Senators will complete the number by selection from candidates to be proposed by the Councils General. The functions of the Senators will perhaps be also gratultous. This was not the origi-

will appear among the first series named by the President." Other persons, who are represented to be well weak contrivances of comparatively few men "clothed in dignity of man than are enjoyed in the gay salcons of Berinformed, say the new constitution will contain the a little brief authority" may plunge Europe into war: lin or Vienna, and, we greatly fear, in the crowded levees seven. He has left a property, estimated at £200,000, following provisions:

dered distinguished services to the State. The latter are mencement; "the dawn was overcast, the morning lower- Gladly do we hail this reaction; we call upon them, by years. The births were 1,275, being 23 above the ave- LEON and a Princess of Sweden. The to receive a salary of 25,000f. per annum. The attribu- ed." We had rumors of divisions in the Cabinet, and more the recollections of their former glories, by the knowledge rage of the last six years.

business of the Exchange at Vienna: "An incident connected with the censorship of the great mission which I hold from you."

To that loyal appeal, made to its conscience and its sovereignty, the nation has responded by an immense accelamation, by upwards of 7,450,000 votes. Yes, Prince, France has confidence in you; she has confidence in your and the the transfer of the consor, your elevated good sense and confidence in your and the transfer of the stock. himself who are earnestly desirous of seeing an end of such things, and who appear to believe that the cessation of the censorship would be as serviceable to him as to the journals affected by it."

toward the French Republic.

the wisdom of the President.

votes of the 20th and 21st of December.

" In the resumé of French revolutions contained in our red to included the successive replies of the French people to the appeals periodically made by authorities in power. Sometimes it was a Convention which appeared as appellant, sometimes a Directory, sometimes a Senate, some-times a Consul, sometimes an Emperor. At one period the people were asked to confirm a republic, at a an empire, at another a monarchy, at another a charter. The vote required might be of an aristocratic, democratic, or republican tendency; but there is this remarkable feature in every chapter of the history, that, whatever was the proposition, an affirmative vote was always forthcoming, and by a majority of millions. Never were 50,000 suffrages found in the whole French nation against any proposal of the powers in being, and it was rare indeed to find 5,000. Either because the appeal was never made until it became superfluous, or because the people were perfectly indifferent to the form of government, or because they were ignorant of the meaning of an election-for some reason or other, the result of a universal poll was invaria-

Immediately after the revolution of 1848 the heart, with the co-operation of all right-minded men, who Provisional Government passed decrees changing materially the organization of the army, reducing the number of military divisions into which the terbeseech Heaven to grome, I hope ritory is parcelled, and also the number of Generals upon the service list. The reason for these changes was, that many of the Generals were known to be ill-disposed toward the Republic, and devoted partisans of one or the other of the late dynasties. By two recent decrees the Prince Louis Napoleon abolishes the acts of the Provisional Government, and restores the old royal organization of the army. France is now parcelled out into twenty-one military divisions, with the oid complement of Generals Each department forms a sub-division, of which there are consequently eighty-six in continental France. In order to fill to his mind these high military posts, the Prince has raised fifteen Brigadier Generals to the rank of Generals of Division, and twenty Colonels to the rank of Generals of Brigade.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31, 1851. We certainly intend to write the old year out, and probably the new year in. We believe there liberty are to be cut down and given for fuel to the poor. is a good deal of truth in "Poor Richard's" homerhyme, that

Early to bed, and early to rise, "Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." But as the sun does not rise in London, at this sea-

dent. Immediately after the religious ceremony at Notre son of the year, until after eight o'clock, and as we between the governors and the governed have been ruth-

a good story, told in the Connoisseur, of a London condition of a slave. behold the glories of that moment, and be told that the sia, afraid of her own shadow-at once the most pusillaniand powers to be improved which found nothing to feed fruitful in theory, the most barren in practice, of any napete with; beauties far outvieing the pageantry of a Lord | to make old Fritz turn in his grave. Saxony and Bava-Mayor's show or a coronation; and sounds far more melo- RIA are the tools, HANOVER is the dupe, and WIRTEM-

dious than even the celebrated peal of Bow-bells. vailed, and the names of some are cited as declaring that ed during the year which is closing. Germany, Italy, will add, we know of no prominent marks of retrogression. they would not consent to form part of a paid Senate; Hungary, and France may all be quoted in corroboration Hardy, simple, good old Scandinavia maintains her indequestion rendering it more than probable that their names blessed with health and plenty, and it leaves it in the apsnows and frosts of a hyperborean winter, feels an clastiwas thirty-three. parent possession of the same blessings. The wicked and city of mind, a freedom of action, and more of the genuine but we trust the kindness of a Superior Power will con- of Paris. But Stain and Portugal-gallant old Iberia,

tion of the disposition of the European Governments power, or who shares the reasonable emcluments of place. Foreign Office, so far as the honor and interest of England because it contained some imaginary representations of

Republic should be requested to take up his resi- liveliest and most profound admiration. An idea em- between the engineers, millwrights, mechanics, and work- and the real friends of liberty in France and throughout dence at the Tuileries, "as the only place fit for the Chief of the State." M. Baroche replied that the ertion so extensive, so world-wide a scene of action—open—would lead, it was said, to thirty thousand men being question. commission had no right to take any decision on such ing, as it were, to the creations of intellectual capacity thrown out of employment. Some of the papers took up The new Constitution for France, as prepared by Louis disposal of the Mayors of Paris for the relief of the anticipated any serious detriment to English interests deprecated isms, and the existing state of things. amity would be closer drawn, and the noble emulation of London to the number of about two thousand, and passed correspondence there is one point to which the reader's attention may be serviceably directed. The sketch referof military prowess. As well wishers to the general intedictate terms to their employers, or to strike if their derests of humanity, we congratulate ourselves upon the sires were not complied with; all that they aimed at was success which has attended the World's Fair. Not a sin- the doing away with work at over-hours, and with what gle circumstance occurred during the whole period of the is technically called piece work. The matter will, we Exhibition which in the slightest degree disturbed the have no doubt, be easily adjusted. There are, we know, peace and order of the metropolis, nor interrupted the designing demagogues in plenty, who would very gladly universal harmony and good will which, as if by common contaminate the mind of the English workmen with some consent, pervaded all classes of the community, gathered of the wild and visionary notions of the day; but we do as that community was from almost every creed, every not think they will succeed.

> sea-girt isle. the great elements of social and individual improvement rials do not yet exist, unless the new census contains them, fairly and fully in operation.

JANUARY 1, 1852. brief survey of its dealings with England; our first busi- the United States, and we have not the slightest reason ness in the new year will be to inquire what 1851 brought to doubt their continuance. We believe that both counabout in the other portions of the Old World. It is with tries will always be found to act on the same side, when melancholy presages for the future that we commence this called upon to act all all, on all the great questions which survey. Scarcely a bright spot presents itself along the may hereafter agitate the world, without entering into an entire extent of the political horizon. Countries blessed alliance to assure their doing so; and that they will always with the richest gifts of Nature, and enjoying all the adof misrule and oppression. The most sacred engagements to each other that they will be so. have no ambition to excel that luminary in early lessly violated. Force usurps the functions of opinion; a decrease of £266,745 in circulation, of £86,132 in the rising, we feel that there will be sufficient time, be- the interests of the many are wantonly sacrificed to the discounts, and an increase of £668,564 in the public detween a little beyond midnight and sunrise, for ne- selfish caprices of the few; the rights of conscience and posites, and of £462,576 in the bullion. The total amount cessary rest, and shall therefore ply our pen until of private judgment are set at nought; personal liberty is the bells from the neighboring steeple repeat the old granted more as a favor than as a right; education is gest amount ever held by that establishment. The highest English custom of ringing the old year out and the neglected, commerce crippled, trade destroyed. At ROME a republican army haunts the purlieus of the old Præto-We have said that the sun will not rise to-morrow rian guard, and the armed representative of a popular morning in London until after eight o'clock; but, Government dictates the law to the city of the Casars. | ively as follows; alas, it is too true that to a large portion of the two NAPLES's best and most noble sons pine and die without millions and a quarter of people who crowd the me- trial or accusation in fetters and in dungeons. Fair Flotropolis the fact that the sun ever does rise is based RENCE is about to pass into the tender and liberal manageupon a sort of tradition, having its foundation in the ment of Austria; and the Queen of the Adriatic, beauti-

Bung-whose sovereign is perhaps the most liberal-mind-"The Senate will be composed of 150 members, chosen tinue to us the enjoyments of fruitful and healthy seasons. and fertile and flowery Lusitania-give promise of awak-

vided for by all honorable and just measures; so long as readers with attempting an account of them. We are de-

proposition to the effect that the President of the sive undertaking is considered, it cannot fail to excite the ing the last three or four days about a rumored dispute Russia would be his allies in the former case; England

color, and every country, and forming by the amalgamat- In our review of the history of 1851 we made no alluing power of a common object one vast representative sion to the Western or New World. The omission did not body of the universal human family. Various are the arise from forgetfulness, still less from an ignorance of trains of thought which suggest themselves upon this important subject, and manifold are the lessons which its vancing with giant strides in population, in wealth, and retemplation is calculated to convey. These thoughts in power. We have long been of opinion that a compariand teachings, however, will naturally arise in every mind son of the decennial censuses one with another, from 1790 which is capable of reflection, and it would be a work of to 1850, both inclusive, in the same manner in which assumption and supererogation to attempt to enter upon Prof. Tecken compared them in 1840, but upon a more their consideration here, even if we had ample time and comprehensive plan, and the introduction of many addispace. We cannot refrain, however, from glancing at one tional elements of comparison, would form one of the very characteristic feature which must have struck with most important and interesting books imaginable. No singular force upon the attention of the foreign visiters; one but a resident at your seat of government could do we mean the strong innate love of order which prevails this; and if your Government would employ ten thousand among all classes of Englishmen. A few policemen, with dollars in the preparation of such a book, they would destaves in their pockets, sufficed to perform a duty which serve and receive the thanks of every civilized country in armed battalions would have been called to undertake in the world, and materially advance the honor and the inany other country of Europe. This lesson speaks for terests of their own. We long for the full details of your itself. To this love and capability of self-government may census of 1850; wonderful as will be its announcements. be attributed much of the peace and prosperity of this we venture to prophesy that they will be tame and common-place to those which will be developed by the census A rich and most abundant harvest has been gathered of 1860. The population will be the only item of the into our barns and store-houses. Trade and commerce of census which will increase in a simple arithmetical proevery kind has been and is flourishing and productive, the gression; all the other elements of the country's wealth condition of the lower classes is visibly improved, pauper- and power will increase in a progressive or compound geoism is diminished, crime is less frequent, education, al- metrical ratio. Our respected friend WM. DARBY has, we though yet sadly deficient, is rapidly extending, and all think, very nearly determined the former; but the mate-

for estimating the latter. We are willing to hope that the strongest and best vantages of material beauty, are groaning under the yoke respective Governments are founded, without giving bond

> The returns of the Bank of England for last week show of bullion in the bank was £17,413,564, being the laramount ever previously attained was £17,203,678, on the 23d of March, 1850. The amounts of circulation and of bullion at the close of the three last years were respect-

1849. Circulation £18,872,644 Bullion £17,080,042 1850. Circulation 19,715,187 Bullion 15,359,876 1851. Circulation 19,774,983 Bullion 17,413,564

There is no material change in the money market no almanac, and not established by absolute personal ful Venues, is compelled to bend to the conqueror. San- on the Stock Exchange. The corn market has undergone experience. In truth, at this season, we may well pinka alone, of all the fair countries of Italy, stands erect, little variation during the week; a few cargoes of wheat ask, with King Richard, "Who saw the sun to-day?" blessed with a constitutional Government, and enjoying a have been shipped for Belgium. The quotation of prices for his visits "are few and far between." There is portion of that liberty which alone lifts a man from the at the Liverpool cotton market is the same as that of last week; the sales have been large. There has been very citizen, who, after toiling up Highgate hill, looked round when he had reached the summit, and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit, and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit, and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit, and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit, and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and exclaim-turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound when he had reached the summit and turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound the summit and the summit and turn to the despotism of olden times deliberately annound the summit and the summ ed in astonishment, "I did not think the world was ced. And why not? The iron heel of the conqueror has, A late parliamentary return shows a wonderful increase so big !" If a genuine son of Cockneydom was to for the time, crushed Hungany in the dust. Confederated in the consumption of paper during the last fifty years. climb that celebrated suburban elevation at sunrise, and Germany is bound to the car of FRANCIS JOSEPH. PRUS- In 1801 the quantity which paid duty was 31,599,637 pounds; in 1849 it was 182,182,657 pounds, showing a same beauteous phenomenon occurred every morning, he mous and the most grandiloquent; the most promising fourfold increase. The use of gas is wonderfully extendwould be convinced that he had feelings to be cultivated and the least performing among Governments; the most ed throughout the United Kingdom; no fewer than eight hundred and thirty-three cities and towns are supplied upon in Cheapside or Cornhill; that the earth had riches tion of Europe-submits to the domination of Austria, at with it. The capital invested in gas-works is upwards of which neither the Bank nor the India-house could com- the dictation of Russia, with a readiness which is enough £12,500,000, and the quantity of gas annually manufac- with warm womanly feeling. She said that "the object tured exceeds 12,000,000,000 cubic feet. A statement has just been made of the present position of the Catholic Church in this country. It appears that there are seven But 1851 is within half an hour of its termination, and ed and enlightened ruler in continental Europe—is the hundred and eight churches and chapels, twelve colleges what, looking back over the past year, are the reflections victim of the boy Emperor of the house of Hapsburg. Of for educational purposes, seventeen houses of religious which the retrospect gives rise to? They are, indeed, of Russia we will not in charity say any thing; the past men of various orders, and sixty-two convents for females. nal idea; but it appears that the arguments of the prin- a mixed nature. Politically speaking, we are afraid that year has not recorded much of progress among the sixtycipal personages among the party of the Elysée have preare nearly fifty Roman Catholic bishops in the British Colonies. The number of clerical converts from the Episthe social position and the talents of the personages in of this opinion. The year found Europe in peace, and pendence in Sweden and in Denmank; and, amidst the copal Church in England to Roman Catholicism in 1851

Among the deaths of the week is that of J. M. W. Ter-NER, the celebrated artist, at the advanced age of seventyto promote objects connected with his favorite pursuits. The mortality in London has again very much diminished, among Frenchmen possessing an income of 25,000f. per What have we been doing in England during 1851? The ing from the slumber of ages of torpid inaction, and again the deaths last week having been 1,040, or 211 below the annum; or, in default of this qualification, having ren- year, we remember, loomed heavily upon us at the com- taking their fitting place in the muster-roll of nations. average of the corresponding week during the last ten States.

be open to the public. The Legislative body will be 1850, in relation to the Catholic encroachments, had called tion. Of quiet, peace-loving, art-encouraging Below, new work is postponed to the 29th of February. Among Austria and Russia, and by the Kings of Prussia and Nacomposed of 250 members only; each electoral arondisse- into active play all the very worst feelings of our nature; and of industrious sober-minded Holland, we can only other announcements are Memoirs of the Marguis of Rock- ples; it has obtained him the votes of more than seven ment is to choose three members, among whom the Executhose which arise from religious bigotry and intolerance. express a wish that the despots who govern the continent ingham, by the Earl of Albemarke; Memoirs of the Duchess millions of the French electors; and we are now told will tive will select one legislator. Hence their would be 750 candidates elected, of whom 250 would be appointed.

Parliament met; each successive scene in the drama of may leave them to the quiet enjoyment of their well-described and virging and the selection of the Prime Ministers of England; new works of fiction by Mr. Collins. Nothing is yet decided as to the degree of publicity to be a political crisis; and the debates on the financial scheme And what has 1851 done for our neighbor FRANCE? It Sir E. B. LYTTON, and Miss SINGLAIR; Naples under the given to the debates of the Legislative body. In fact, if of the never very popular and never very efficient found her a Republic in name; it leaves her a military Spaniards, by A. Von Reumont; Philosophers and Acthe provisions of the constitution of the year VIII. are to Chancellor of the Exchequer presented, in striking colors, despotism, with the republican chieftain transformed into tresses; History of the Governors-General of India, by Mr. be carried out, the legislative corps is to be simply a the formidable nature of the opposition to the Administra- an absolute dictator. It found her with a legislature KAYE; and Life in Canada, by Mrs. Moodie. A new novel voting audience, who are to listen to three speakers, appointed by the Government from the Conseil d'Etat, to by the difficulties to find the materials for a new one among the bayonet and the sabre. It found her with a political highly spoken of: a tale in one volume, The Old Engagepublic on the 1st instant. The accounts indicate explain and defend bills, which the Ministry alone have its opponents, and by the return of the old one to place, that the occasion was one of great pomp and fest the right of initiating, and to three speakers appointed by tivity. At 10 o'clock A. M. the cannon of the the tribunate, a body of one hundred, chosen by the Senate cient quantity of power. The revised budget was scarcely a restricted suffrage, exercised without restraint; it leaves W. W. Collins, is a very merry and witty little Christmas "Invalides" were fired, ten guns for every million out of capables elected by the communes. Thus, the part less roughly handled than its unlucky predecessor. Lord her with universal suffrage, permitted to vote only in a book. We have seldom seen a more beautiful book than of the corps legislatif is reduced to that of mutes in this Duncan struck the abominable tax upon light from the certain way, and with the shadow of free choice to elect the account of Mr. Peabony's International Dinner, which aneral of all liberties."

list of Governmental exactions. The property tax was represented for private distribution. The letter-poleon, but indeed all that he has said or done since the account of Mr. Peabody's International Display, which has been private distribution. The letter-poleon, but indeed all that he has said or done since the press has been supervised by Mr. Stevens, the American remind the reader of the recent interference with the that it shall really be a burden borne for the protection 2d of December serves only to confirm our opinion of the bibliographer, resident in London, and contains a full of property by those who have got property to protect, selfish and ambitious nature of his views. Of the two account of the proceedings at the dinner, and the comand not a tax upon industry laboring for decent self-sup- evils which seem to be the only choice of France-the ty- ments of the principal London papers upon the various "An incident connected with the censorship of the press has excited some attention amongst Bourse people. The Russell Cabinet, after its re-instatement, repress has excited some attention amongst Bourse people. The Russell Cabinet, after its re-instatement, repress has excited some attention amongst Bourse people. The Book is a beautiful memorial of Mr. Peather and people in the habit of ceived several rude shocks, was frequently defeated, and the latter may, possibly, be the least baneful; but we none attention amongst Bourse people. The Book is a beautiful memorial of Mr. Peather and people in the habit of ceived several rude shocks, was frequently defeated, and the latter may, possibly, be the least baneful; but we President, M. BAROCHE, the chairman, thus addressing him:

The leading journals of Paris have been in the habit of publishing every Monday a weekly review of Bourse operations, with a summary of the movement during the past week, accounting for its fluctuations, and indicating the probable movement of the probable movem the resignation of the veteran Lord Palmerston, and the consequences which will result from it can be developed says. "if Sir F. B. Head would tell the public what he calling into his important position the yet untried but cer- by time alone. Almost every newspaper has its theory of sees, and religiously keep to himself what he thinks, he tainly very promising Earl GRANVILLE, will weaken or the one, and its conclusions respecting the other. We will would prove a pleasant companion. A more deliberate strengthen the Administration, yet remains to be proved, not, after bewildering ourselves with reading all these attempt at book-making was seldom or ever made, even "Our voice is still for peace," and so long as that is pro- wearisome conjectures and vaticinations, bewilder your by Sir Francis himself."

all the best interests of the people are cared for; so long cidedly of opinion that Lord Palmerston has not been sac- farce of the election is over; we shall have the full returns as economy is practised in high places, and the national rificed, either in compliance with foreign dictation or do- to-morrow. Nearly all classes seem to have settled down ing from Belgium payment of the costs of the siege of burdens made as light as possible; so long as Englishmen | mestic intrigue; and we are equally convinced that his | quietly in submission to a state of things which they do Antwerp in 1832. The funds, however, had not been af-It is understood that four confidential diplomatic are protected in the possession of their civil and religious lordship, in his private Parliamentary career, will not not possess the present means of resisting. The moneyed fected by the report. A Berlin paper says: agents have been appointed by the French President | rights; so long as Christian charity adds dignity to the | coalesce with any ultra party, either of protectionist il- | or proprietary class appear to be as warm adherents of upon a mission to the Courts of Europe, for the pur- lawn sleeves of our Bishops, and justice gives additional liberals or with chartist reformers. We do not think that Louis Naroleon as any. The restrictions upon the press pose of explaining the intentions of the French Ca- purity to the ermine of our Judges, we hold it to be a the policy of England, either foreign or domestic, will be continue as rigid as ever; even the harmless London IIbinet, and also of obtaining a more complete exposi- matter of little consequence what party holds the seals of materially changed; and we believe that the seals of the lustrated News has been stopped at the Paris post office, We have called the Great Exhibition the grand event of are concerned, will be very safe in the custody of Earl the late scenes in Paris. What will be the future policy At the sitting of the Consultative Commission referred to above, M. Segur d'Aguesseau presented a whatever point of view that magnificent and comprehent the year; we might have said the wonder of the age. In Granville.

Of the President is hard to say; his alternative is either to join with the Absolutists or the Liberals. Austria and

a subject, but ought to leave the matter, entirely to the floodgates of intellectual competition-evinced the high the quarrel on one side, some on the other. It was as- NAPOLEON, will be the next subject of interest. It is said nature of the mind in which it originated, and won serted to be a contest between the rights of labor and the that the Elysée would have preferred a smaller majority The Prefect of the Seine, with the authority of golden opinions for its authors. We were never amongst rights of property, and the first of a series of contests be- than the President has received; the great number of the Minister of the Interior, placed 80,000f. at the those who looked coldly upon the Exhibition; we never tween communism, socialism, and all other dangerous and friends, it is feared, may prove embarrassing. This embarrassment is principally felt in reference to the election indigent of the capital on the proclamation of the from the admission of foreign nations into a generous A strike was to take place on this day, and a fund of of the new Assembly; it is feared that it may return too GRAHAM. rivalry with English productions; but, on the contrary, £20,000, which had been collected, was to be appropriated many members of "advanced Democratic tendencies." The The Times has the following paragraph in an edi- were disposed to cherish the hope that by cultivating such to the support of mechanics thrown out of employment by election will not, however, take place before April. A which ended with 1850, the entire emigration from a rivalry in the arts of peace, the bonds of international the movement. The workmen met on Monday evening in- marriage is said to be on the tapis between Louis Naro- IRELAND was 1,600,000.

d'etat has indeed been a most successful one; it has reto receive a sampy of 20,000 per annual receive a sampy of 20,000 per annual receive a sampy of 20,000 per annual received a sampy of 20,000 per annual received the sense of the Senate are to be as nearly as possible those than rumors of divisions in the Church. The Premier's of their present capabilities, and the inspiration of their present capabilities, and their present capabilities, and the inspiration of their present capabilities, and the inspiration of their present capabilities, and t ters of England; new works of fiction by Mr. Collins, tuous Royal families of Europe. Yet we fear that the seeming strength of the President is illusory and transitory. " It is the image of Nebuchadnezzar's dream-the clay and brass bearing a most disproportionate ratio tothe rest of the compound." There is little news from Spain except the official bulletins of the continued satisfactory state of the Queen and the young Princess. The Queen of PORTUGAL has opened the Cortes in person, and in her speech promises reforms, retrenchments, additional constitutional laws, freedom of elections, railroad to Spain.

> There is little news from ITALY. PIO Nono seems in afever of delight with the state of affairs in France; and the King of Naples was so much rejoiced at the tidings of Louis Napoleon's success that he embraced the officer who brought the intelligence and promoted him on the instant. It is stated that the King of NAPLES has been appointed to act as umpire in the differences about the

erment was invited "to assume a position more accordant ' with international duties and friendly relations to conti-' nental States."

The King of Paussia is about to resume his residence in Berlin, for the first time since the revolution of 1848. Considerable sensation has been excited by letters from Paris and Brussels, reporting that France intends demand-

"The mission of M. de Persigny to Brussels embraces three objects. He demanded: 1. The extradition of all insurgents (as the Government calls the citizens who rose against the coup d'etat) who have taken refuge in Belgium. 2. A strictly repressive law against the press. 3. The sum which the Belgian Government is indebted to France for the expedition against Antwerp in 1881."

JANUARY 2. The complete returns of the Election in France

Whole number of votes given \* - - 8,116,773 Affirmative for Louis Napoleon - - 7,439,216 Rejected, informal, &c. - - -

from office, and that his successor will be Sir JAMES A late return shows that during the ten years

There is a rumor of Lord Lanspown's withdrawal

## STATISTICS OF THE LATE CENSUS, PREPARED AT THE CENSUS BUREAU.

TERRITORY OF UTAH-SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

Davis	7 11	- 4	1,134			-	-
Toole	8 - 1	- 8	6,157 360 365 152 2,000 1,186	- - 26	19 121 6 7 - 59 27	505 54 51 27 144 33	
2,822 2,322 6,022 5,308	8 12	12	11,354	26	239	926	16
Families do	eaths duri	altivationing esta	n blishments	produci	ng annu	ally	239 926 16

The New York Sunday Times makes the following allusions to some of the feminine Notabilities who recently assembled in Convention at Worcester :

Mrs. Price read a report describing man as a "doughfaced cringing creature," and contending that nature de-Our last employment in the old year was to write a and kindest feelings subsist between Great Britain and signed women's legs (she actually said legs!) for pantaloons. In conclusion, the report stated that, as revolutions for human rights were generally accomplished by oceans of blood, there was no telling what it might be necessary to do and dare and suffer before woman obtained equality with man. Mrs. P. is a trump. We say to her, as Macbeth said to Mrs. Macbeth:

"Bring forth men children only; For thy undaunted mettle should compose Nothing but males."

Miss Lucy Stone—a precious stone, no doubt—felt ag grieved that woman made her waist so slender "to minister to the depraved, morbid taste of man." "The very oul," said Miss S., "is screwed out of her body." also averred that "there was not room for a large and generous heart in a pair of tight-laced corsets." oman's-rights women are fond of going into details. Miss Stone concluded by moving a resolution that all employments be open to women, and that all openings ought

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, of Seneca Falls, daughter of Judge Cady, exhorted her sisters by letter to persevere in the good cause. She argued in her communication that women should act as "captains of steamboats and other vessels, conductors of railroads, where they could obtain plenty of air and exercise, and members of Congress."

Dr. Hunt, of Boston, (described as a robust woman

fat, fair, and forty,") complained bitterly that she had been unable to obtain admittance at Harvard College as a medical student. She sought to "develop her she said, and her nature tended to the study of physiological gy. We think that Dr. Hunt was an ill-used woman. She said, and we do not question it, that lady doctors "had an ease, a confidence, and a prudence that would go far to cure the patient without medicine." No doubt of it.

Mrs. Mehitable Haskell, an old lady, said she "had groaned for fifty years under the oppression of men." Having made this afflicting statement, she lifted up her voice and wept; but, soon drying in her tears by the fire of her indignation, she adjured the women present to do battle for their rights. We hope the he-fellows will let Mehitable alone for the future; fifty years are enough to "groun under the oppression of men." Let the old lady have an unlimited furlough.

Of all the women who figured in the Convention, we like Mrs. Nichols, the wife of a Vermont editor, the best. She is in a false position. Her heart is evidently running over of women was to be loved.' derness with which she spoke of her husband and children. She compelled all her sisters to betray the softness of their nature in spite of themselves, by making them all cry.

Roses and Ice .- The Plaquemine (La.) Sentinel of De ember 30th says that rose-bushes in that place, with full blown roses on them, were on that day thickly covered with glistening icicles. They presented a singular contrast, and a very rare sight for that latitude. snow storm also extended all over Florida, and has probably injured the orange trees to a considerable extent. It is unusual to see such a snow storm in Florida.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY .- Prof. HOLMES, of Charleston College, has discovered upon the coast of South Carolina number of crinoid star-fishes; or, as they are popularly called, lily-stars, or stone-lilies. Prof. Agassiz, to whom they have been submitted for examination, and who studied this group of animals with his usual skill, it is stated, believes them to be the first and only species that has been found upon the Atlantic Coast of the United

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1852. GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Successors to J. W. MAURY & Co \$35,000-30 prizes of \$1,500. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the town of Frankfort. CLASS 31, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 7, 1852. 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME

\$35,000 | 1 prize of... 17,000 | 30 prizes of... ...10,000 | 30 | do ...... .. 5,000 | 30 | do ..... .....10,000 | 30 3,139 &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50 Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140 00 do of 26 half do do of 26 quarter do \$40,942-213 prizes of \$1,000.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the town of Frankfort, Class 37, For 1852. To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852. 75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 

25 eighths .... \$35,000—3 prizes of \$10,000. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the town of Frankfort, CLASS 43, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1852.
75 number lettery—13 drawn ballots. GRAND SCHEME.

1 do....... 10,000 &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.87‡.

prize of \$35,000 | 1 prize of \$5,000 do 10,000 | 1 do 5,000 do 10,000 | 1 do 2,045 do 10,000 | 1 do 2,000 ... 1,200 dec. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of package of 25 wholes..... 25 balves..... \$63,000-100 prizes of \$1,000. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the town of Frankfort, CLASS C, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1852.
78 number lottery—14 drawn ballots.
splexoid scheme.

1 splendid prize of \$63,090 | 5 prizes of ...
1 prize of ... 26,000 | 5 do ...
1 do ... 15,000 | 10 do ...
1 do ... 12,000 | 100 do ... Certificates of package of 26 whole tickets.....

Do. do. 26 balves....

Do. do. 26 quarters.... 26 balves..... 26 eighths .... Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in

the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt at-tention, and an official account of each drawing sent imme-diately after it is over to all who order from us. account of each us.
all who order from us.
E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
(Successor to J. & C. Maury,)
Alexandria, Va.